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the poison-using industry begetting it and profiting from it"; and "the industry should supply insurance for the men working in processes of such unhealthiness that insurance companies decline the risk." The monograph is a welcome addition to our inadequate literature upon industrial diseases.

The little book on mine accidents is an illustrated primer designed to serve a double purpose,—“to make all mine-workers more familiar with safe methods of mining hard coal” in order that the more common accidents may be avoided, and to teach the non-English speaking miner the rudiments of the English language. Two hundred pictures are used to illustrate safe and unsafe methods of mining. The book was prepared by two secretaries of the Y. M. C. A. of Scranton, Pennsylvania.

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*The Legal Position of Trade Unions.* By HENRY H. SCHLOESSER and W. SMITH CLARK. (London: P. S. King and Son. 1912. Pp. xxiv, 268. 10s. 6d.)

This volume is announced as an attempt to present in the utmost detail the position in which trade-unions stand in the law of the United Kingdom, though it is fair to say that these are the words of the publishers and not of the authors. The first chapter presents a survey of the historical development of trade-unions as marked by legislation, with references to some important decisions which were in large measure responsible for the enactment of the laws, and is followed by five chapters not very clearly demarcated: Definition of Trade-Unions and their Powers, Direct Interference with the Disposal of Labor and Capital, Restraint of Trade, Limitation of the Court's Jurisdiction, and Procedure. In an appendix are reproduced the statutes affecting trade-unions, regulations of the Secretary of State, forms and precedents, specimen rules of a registered trade-union, powers of trade-unions under the National Insurance Act of 1911, etc. The book is written in a readable style, is adequately indexed, with analytical side notes and ample citations.

The authors naturally use the Trade Union Act of 1871 as the dividing line, setting forth the effects of the earlier restrictive statutes, as well as of the more recent legislation legalizing picket-

ing and acts done in furtherance of trade disputes which amount to interference with trade, business or employment, and protecting the funds of unions from liability for tortious acts alleged to have been committed by or on behalf of the union. It may be worth while to explain that the chapter on interference with the disposal of labor and capital relates to acts directed to non-members, while that on restraint of trade relates to restrictions on the members themselves by the rules of the unions. How far the courts may intervene in cases involving rights which are fixed by the rules and by the collective agreements of unions is a question that depends largely for its answer on the conclusions reached in the previous discussion on the restraint of trade; while the chapter on procedure is in the main less technical than its heading indicates, and relates closely to the subject of the powers of unions as presented in the second chapter.

The interest of the book turns more largely on its presentation of a condition differing strikingly from our own than upon resemblances. Among the many cases cited but few appear that are familiar as citations in American opinions, and reciprocally there are but few instances where the authors have found occasion to refer to American statutes or decisions.

Far more than in this country the position of trade-unions in Great Britain is determined by legislation instead of by common law, and this legislation is of a type that would be classed by Americans either as advanced or as radical, according to their point of view. An interesting point is found in the quasi-corporate status that was held to be conferred on trade-unions by the act according them certain privileges to follow their registration, and the consequent liability of the union, succeeding which came the Trade Disputes Act, exempting from such liability. It is probable, however, that the limitations set upon this exemption are not clearly understood by all who favor or condemn it, and the liberal space given the discussion of the bounds of civil and criminal liability and showing the effect of motive and circumstance in determining these points is a feature to be commended.

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